

2. OXYURUS? DORSO-MACULATUS. Gould.

Synallaxis dorso-maculata. D'Orb. and Lafr. Voy. de l'Amer. Mer. Ois. pl. 14. f. 1.
Mag. de Zool. 1837, Cl. 11. p. 21.

My specimen was procured from Maldonado, (June), where it was not common. It frequents the same localities with *Synallaxis maluroides*, and the two species of *Limnornis*, and has very similar habits with them. In structure, and in the general shade of its plumage, it is closely allied to the foregoing species, although differing from it in habits.

GENUS.—DENDRODRAMUS. Gould.

Rostrum capitis longitudine, aut longius, culmine recto, gonide ascendente, per omnes partes lateraliter compressum, durum et apice inemarginatum, naribus basalibus longitudinalibusque; alæ mediocres et subacuminatæ, plumis tertia, quarta et quinta æqualibus longissimisque; cauda mediocris, scapis ultra radios in spinas acutas productis; tarsi sub-breves, digitis unguibusque longis, his multum curvatis, digito externo valido et ferè digiti medii longitudine, digitis lateralibus inæqualibus, internis multum brevioribus.

DENDRODRAMUS LEUCOSTERNUS. Gould.

Plate XXVII.

D. capite, dorsi parte superiore alisque nigrescenti fuscis, rubro-tinctis; primariis secundariisque subferrugineo fusco irregulariter marginatis, uropygio caudæque nitidè ferrugineis, gula pectoreque albis, abdomine medio rufescenti fusco, singulis plumis ad apicem maculâ magnâ ovali albâ; hypochondriis saturatè rufis; rostro basi corneo, apice pedibusque nigro fuscis.

Long. tot. $6\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; rostri, $1\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, 3; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Head, upper part of the back and wings blackish brown, tinged with red; primaries and secondaries irregularly margined with dull rusty brown; rump and tail rich ferruginous; throat and chest white; feathers of the centre of the abdomen reddish brown, with a large oval spot of white near the tip of each feather; flanks deep rufous; bill horny at the base, the remainder and the feet blackish brown.

Habitat, Chiloe and Southern Chile.

This bird is common in the forests of Chiloe, where, differently from the *Oxyurus tupinieri*, it may constantly be seen running up the trunks of the lofty forest

trees. Its manners appeared to me to resemble those of *Certhia familiaris*. I found Coleopterous insects in its stomach. Its range does not appear to be extensive; Chiloe to the south, and some woods near Rancagua (a degree south of Valparaiso) were the extreme points where I met with it. The *Dendrodrampus* is not found in Tierra del Fuego, where the *O. tupinieri* is so numerous. Mr. G. R. Gray remarks that this genus is very nearly allied to *Dendroplex* of Mr. Swainson.

FAMILY.—SYLVIADÆ.

SUB-FAM.—MOTACILLINÆ.

1. MUSCISAXICOLA MENTALIS. D'Orb. & Lafr.

M. mentalis, D'Orb. & Lafr. Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 66.
Voy. dans l'Amer. Mer. Ornith. pl. 40, f. 1.

I procured specimens of this bird from Bahia Blanca, in Northern Patagonia, from Tierra del Fuego, from Chiloe, and from Central and Northern Chile. It is everywhere common. It frequents open places; so that in the wooded countries it lives entirely on the sea-beaches, or near the summits of mountains, where trees do not grow. In the excessively sterile upper valleys of the Cordillera of Northern Chile I met with this bird, even at a height of little less than ten thousand feet, where the last traces of vegetation occur, and where no other bird lives. It generally moves about in very small flocks, and frequents rocky streams and marshy ground: it hops and flies from stone to stone, very much after the manner of our whinchat (*Motacilla rubetra*), but when alighting it frequently expands its tail like a fan. The sexes are exactly similar in size and plumage.

Mr. G. R. Gray observes, that the genus *Muscisaxicola* is probably synonymous with *Lessonia* of Mr. Swainson; but the latter name cannot be used, as it has already been twice employed in other branches of Natural History.

2. MUSCISAXICOLA MACLOVIANA. G. R. Gray.

Sylvia macloviana, Garn. Voy. de la Coqu. Zool. p. 663.
Curruca macloviana, Less.

I brought home only one specimen of this bird; it came from East Falkland Island, whence also those described by Messrs. Lesson and Garnot were procured. Mr. Gould considered it a distinct species, but having carefully compared it with *M. mentalis*, I can see not the smallest difference in any point, excepting that it